dioxane or dimethylformamide,

(C) gradually cooling the solution of (B) at a cooling rate within 20°C/hr to crystallize tris-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate and filtering to obtain crystals of tris(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate, and

(D) washing and drying said crystals, wherein said crystals have a remaining hydrolyzable chlorine content of at most 100 ppm.

8. (Twice Amended) A process for producing β-form tris-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate crystals containing from 2 to 15 wt% of α-form tris-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate in the interior of the crystals, comprising:

(A) reacting cyanuric acid with epichlorohydrin to form an addition product of cyanuric acid and epichlorohydrin and dehydrochlorinating said product to obtain an aqueous reaction solution containing -(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate,

(B) removing epichlorohydrin from said reaction solution and dissolving tris-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate in an organic solvent, wherein said solvent is acetonitrile, toluene, dioxane or dimethylformamide,

(C) adding seed crystals to the solution of (B) at a temperature lower by from 5 to 20°C than the temperature at which said solution forms a saturated solution, and gradually said cooling solution at a cooling rate within 20°C/hr to crystallize tris-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate, and filtering to obtain crystals of tris-(2,3-epoxypropyl)-isocyanurate, and

(D) washing and drying said crystals, wherein said crystals have a remaining hydrolyzable chlorine content of at most 100 ppm.